

## IDEAS.

Review of Reviews—Hash.  
A woman, or a man either, without sentiment is a misfit.  
While you are looking for weeds in your neighbor's field tares are growing in your own patch.  
Perhaps the most valuable of all education is the ability to make yourself do the thing you have to do when it ought to be done, whether you like it or not.—HUXLEY.

## TAKE NOTICE.

The Winter Term of Berea College closed Wednesday, March 5. The Spring Term opens Wednesday, Mar. 12. Special classes will be formed for preparing students for teachers' examinations.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The Pope of Rome, on Monday 3rd inst., celebrated the 24th anniversary of his coronation.  
The United States Minister, John A. Leishman, has presented a note to the Turkish Government regarding the capture of Miss Ellen Stone by brigands, demanding the punishment of the guilty parties. The Government, in replying, repudiates responsibility and denies all liability.

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Three hundred bills, calling for an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for public buildings, have been introduced into Congress.  
Three federal jails will be erected at a cost of \$40,000 each; one at Muskogee, one at South McAlester, and the other at Ardmore, I. T.  
The storm of Friday evening did much damage to telegraph and telephone wires in Cincinnati and suburbs. The wind for a short time blew at the rate of 53 miles an hour.  
The Southeastern Gulf States were seriously damaged by a storm last Thursday night. The damage was widespread, reaching from Alabama to Georgia, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Florida.  
News comes from Telluride, Col., of a snow slide at Liberty Bell Mine, on Smuggler Mountain, last Friday in which upwards of 50 men lost their lives.  
A train crew on the Illinois Central Railroad stopped near Fulton, Ky., last Monday, and connected a telephone with the regular telegraph wire running to Chicago, and carried on a conversation with Chief Operator Parsons of the Illinois Central Railroad at Chicago. The conversation was carried on over 400 miles of iron wire and every word was distinctly heard by Mr. Parsons in Chicago. A telegraph message was successfully sent over the same wire from Fulton to Chicago at the same time Parsons was conversing with the crew.

## COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The Shenango Development Company, of Newcastle, Pa., has leased over 8,000 acres of land in Nelson county, and will begin boring for oil in a few days.  
Charles Williams, a well-known hunter of the Cumberland Mountains, fell over a fifty-foot cliff near Elkhorn Creek, Friday, and was instantly killed.  
The lower house has adopted the Farris Senate "blind tiger" bill. The bill, which goes to the Governor for his approval, makes it unlawful for any person to sell, lend, give, procure for or furnish to another in a local option district any liquor, or to have in his possession any liquor, and any person so offending shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 and imprisoned not less than fifty days. The possession of a United States special stamp tax shall be prima facie evidence of guilt. All shipments of liquor to be paid for C. O. D. into any local option district shall be deemed sales of such liquors at the place where the money is paid or the goods are delivered, the carrier of same to be jointly liable. Any one knowingly furnishing a house or room, wagon or other conveyance for such unlawful sale shall be fined not less than \$80 nor more than \$100. The bill reduces the amount of fines so as to give inferior courts jurisdiction of all local option cases.

## EDUCATION FOR THE MOUNTAINS.

### CONFERENCE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

Berea has been the scene of a most notable gathering the past week, and one which will deeply affect the future of the mountain region.  
At the invitation of the Extension Department of Berea College county superintendents from Eastern Kentucky and Western Virginia have been holding a conference upon the educational conditions, needs, and prospects of the mountain region. Severe storms cut off the Virginia men, and a number from Kentucky, but the attendance stretched from Letcher county to Greenup, and we were favored by the presence also of Mr. John Lake of the State Young Men's Christian Association, and Mr. S. C. Stevens, business manager of the *School Journal*.

President Frost's address of welcome is printed nearly in full, as giving the purpose and spirit of the Conference. There was a banquet at the Ladies' Hall Friday night, with plates for the Berea Faculty and their guests to the number of sixty-five, and very bright toasts. Saturday was given to various parts of the general subject, *How the superintendents can improve the schools*. There was a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting in the Tabernacle at night, with addresses from teachers who are now attending Berea College from most of the counties of eastern Kentucky. The closing session was on Monday morning, with addresses by Profs. Carnahan and Marsh.

A large number of the superintendents were young men with four years of service ahead of them, while the veterans were ably represented by men like Supt. Johnson, of Johnson county, and Literal, of Greenup county.

The chief matter of importance for the mountain region was found to be an increased attendance of pupils. To be secured by a general agitation of the matter among the patrons of the free schools, an earlier beginning in July, and exhibitions and other attractive features in the schools themselves. The resolutions adopted are given in full.

Many words of wisdom noted by THE CITIZEN will be found in our school column on page 2. Prof. Dinsmore, Dean of the Normal Department, was the efficient Chairman, and Supt. Ballard, of Rockcastle, was Secretary.

The closing session of the Conference met Monday morning in the Tabernacle, Prof. J. W. Dinsmore, presiding. Prof. Marsh, who with Prof. Carnahan attended the National Gathering of School Superintendents at Chicago last week, was present and gave an address on some features of the work discussed by the Chicago convention, particularly on "centralization of schools in rural districts." He was followed by Prof. Carnahan in a live talk of ten minutes' duration on "some of the difficulties in mountain school districts." At the close of Prof. Carnahan's remarks President Frost spoke on "Life in the Mountains." The President emphasized the fact that the speech of the mountaineers is really a survival of good, old Shakspearean Anglo-Saxon, and that strong effort enough to be made to keep alive mountain industries, ballads and traditions. The next business was the introduction of resolutions, and the following were submitted and unanimously adopted:

First.—That we, the Superintendents assembled, tender our thanks to the President and Faculty of Berea College and to the citizens of Berea for their hospitality in making our conference and stay in Berea both pleasant and profitable.

Second.—That we approve of the plan undertaken and auspiciously begun by the Extension Department of Berea College, in holding annual conferences with the school officers of this great Southern Mountain region, believing such conferences to be productive of much good to the great common interests of the people.

Third.—That we approve of the plan and aim of Berea College in carrying and extending its influence into the most remote parts of these Southern mountains, thereby promoting their educational advantages.

Fourth.—That we, in conference assembled, pledge ourselves to give our support in helping to extend this great work undertaken by Berea College and call upon the County Superintendents throughout the mountain sections to enter upon a general campaign to increase the attendance at and the efficiency of the public school.

Fifth.—That we believe the most favorable time for conferences of this character to be on or about the 10th of May of each year.

Signed: H. M. Brock, Chairman; J. M. Literal, Geo. M. Johnson, Committee on Resolutions.

The adoption of these resolutions was followed by practical suggestions from each of the superintendents present, Dr. Burgess adding his voice urging that the school stand side by side with the church for the uplifting of the world.

The conference adjourned with the benediction by President Frost.

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

This is an hour we have longed to see—and you are the men we have desired to welcome. We wished to bring together a few of the most enterprising and progressive of our county superintendents, and sit down in council over the great work in which you and Berea College are partners—the work of encouraging, guiding, uplifting all the people of the mountain region.

And you are here. Streams did not hinder, home did not detain, distance did not discourage you. We bid you welcome to our College halls, our firesides, and our hearts.

And we are fellow laborers in the great cause of the mountain region. Here are the mountain ends of eight States all bunched together. Here are educational conditions quite different from the conditions which are found elsewhere. Here are over two million people whose great grandfathers were revolutionary soldiers under Washington, people of good capacity, and good character, but people who have been so cut off from communication with the outside world of progress that they have dropped behind in education and in general prosperity. The mountains contain many families of education and wealth—but they contain far too many families in which there is not enough of skill, or thrift, or intelligence, or enterprise. They do not know of the good things which are going forward in other parts of the country; they are not full sharers in the privileges and blessings which ought to belong to all Americans.

And yet the mountains in all parts of the world are the natural home of liberty and patriotic vigor. The mountains are the place above all others to raise—not blue-grass cattle, but race horses nor prize vegetables—but they are the place in which to raise men.

Now, who is to bring forth and develop the talent and the glory of the mountain region? It is we who are here today—the instructors in this great mountain college, and the superintendents of the mountain schools. If we do not stir up the people to a greater interest in education and progress no one else will or can do it. If we do not get up a great educational revival the mountains will sleep on another hundred years while the world moves on and leaves them farther and farther behind. Nay, more, if you and I do not put more skill, more intelligence, more enterprise into the mountain boy he will be unable to hold his place. Foreigners who have the education which our mountain lad is missing will come in and manufacture his lumber, dig his coal, cultivate his land, and push him altogether to one side.

This is the biggest question that is before us. How shall we make the mountain father appreciate education? how shall we make the mountain boy go to school?

The school is designed for all, and needed by all—needed most by the very ones who neglect it. The school is supported by a State fund, so that the richer parts of the State really send money to help out the poorer districts. There is so much money for every child, whether he be rich or poor, white or black—whether he lives in the city of Lexington or on Hell-for-certain creek! This is a trust fund, a sacred fund, for the benefit of the children; and it is the business of you superintendents to see that every child gets his full share of this benefit.

Address of Welcome. Continued on page 2.



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## Douglas & Crutcher, Richmond, Ky.



Address of Welcome. Continued from page 1.

But I have visited three schools in one day in which less than half the children of the district were enrolled, and less than one quarter in actual attendance. Poor schoolhouse, poor teacher, negligent parents, sleepy superintendent. I met a young man in one of these districts carrying a gun. He could give me points on guns—he knew all about them. But I wondered how much education he had. "Can you write numbers?" I asked. "Reckon I can write some numbers," he replied cautiously. He could read all numbers expressed by one or two figures. When I wrote the date of 1899 he said, "I don't guess I can tell that." When I told him what it meant, he asked me when folks began to number the years. That young man married at seventeen and became a preacher soon after. We pity the family of which he is the head, and the church of which he is the pastor. But there are such young men in all our counties, and there will be more and more of them unless we can put greater vigor into our free schools.

Oh, I am glad we are here to talk over these matters. I predict that this will be a notable, memorable gathering. This is not a very large assembly, but there are enough of us here to set the ball rolling. There were only a few men at the fight at Concord, but it started the American revolution. The great Emerson wrote about that little fight:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood,  
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled,  
Here once the embattled farmers stood,  
And fired the shot heard round the world."

So here to-day we may fire a shot that shall be heard in every mountain valley.

In welcoming you to Berea it may be well to say a word about the help which this Institution can give in this great campaign for universal education.

Berea is not the oldest college in Kentucky, but it has already a venerable age, having been founded before the civil war. And Berea represents the liberal, the progressive, the nobler spirit of the South.

My friends, there are two Kentuckys. First, there is the old moss-back Kentucky—the Kentucky that was in favor of slavery and rebellion, and opposed to free schools. But the moss-back Kentucky did not and cannot rest. There is the other Kentucky, represented by Henry Clay and Abraham Lincoln—the true, progressive, enlightened Kentucky—and Berea is the child of this true Kentucky.

Here is the sword of General Cassius M. Clay. He selected the site of Berea, because he knew that the mountains were full of brave men who would stand up for the right of free speech—men who owned the land, but did not own slaves. Here is the bible of John G. Fee who for more than forty years went forth in every direction from Berea preaching the Gospel of universal love. Out of storms of persecution and opposition and misrepresentation Berea has come forward by the blessing of God until to-day she has more friends and better friends than any other school in the State. President Roosevelt has made speeches and written letters for Berea. Helen Gould has come all the way from New York to visit it. Gentlemen, you need have no fears in tying to Berea because Berea is tied to the best people in America.

Heaven has favored Berea because Berea has always ministered to God's poor, the humble, the weak, and the oppressed. There is one thing in which many people think Berea is peculiar, and that is that we admit colored people to our classes on the same terms as whites. But, my friends, that is nothing strange or peculiar. Every great school in the world does that except in the States that were so long cursed by slavery. Berea is not peculiar in admitting colored people, but other schools are peculiar in excluding them.

But many people do not know this, and men who are jealous of Berea's prosperity have told lies about us. Only last fall a minister of the Gospel said to a mother in one of our mountain counties, "If your daughter should go to Berea, she might have a room right next to a great brutal nigger." Now that man might have known that he was telling a lie. In the first place we have no "brutal niggers" in Berea. We have no student who has not presented evidence of good moral character. And in the second place our young ladies are lodged in buildings by themselves and with the lady teachers where they are safer than many girls are at their own homes.

You, like many other visitors, may be surprised to see how natural and reasonable our arrangements are. We

do not advocate a mixing of the races in the public schools. We do not speak one word of condemnation for those who differ with us. We do not require all our students to agree with us, and we lay upon them no social compulsion. We do not have marriages between the two races, nor do we have the back-door intrigues which are so common in many parts of the South. But we do treat a good colored man or woman as a man or woman ought to be treated; we treat them as Queen Victoria or President Roosevelt would treat them; we treat them as we believe Jesus Christ would treat them. And this course for over thirty-five years has produced no evil and much good. But the great thing we would have you understand is that in its encouragement of the colored people who have worthy aspirations Berea College is not peculiar, but is simply marching with the great Christian world.

We welcome you to every department of our Institution. Our collegiate department, with its four years of preparation and four years of higher work sends out graduates who are in step with the scholarship of our best universities, and is presided over by a gentleman of large experience and one who has studied at the best institutions in America and abroad, Prof. Howard M. Jones.

Our Normal Department bids you welcome. It is, I think, the largest department of the kind in the State, and the only one which has regular practice teaching. Let me introduce you to the Dean of this department, Prof. Dinsmore.

And we welcome you to our industrial departments. With one hand we are teaching our people to desire more books and papers and cabinet organs and better homes, and with the other hand we are teaching them how they may get the money to procure these blessings. We wish you to visit our classes in sewing and cooking and the care of the sick. We welcome you to our printing office and our carpenter shop. The development of the wood industries of this country is an immense interest. We are giving skill to our young men so that it will not be necessary to send our fine woods to distant places to be made into furniture.

We welcome you to our farm and forest preserve. Gentlemen, let me make you acquainted with Prof. Mason, the man who is the authority on forestry and mountain farming. Through these departments we are diffusing information and benefiting many a family which may not so much as know the name of Berea.

As county superintendents you are bound to be interested in everything that makes for the welfare of the people. You come in contact with the rising generation. Your minds have been expanded by study and travel. You know the good things which your people are missing. No one in all this country can do so much as you in favor of industry, in favor of thrift, in favor of good roads, in favor of newspapers, in favor of temperance, in favor of true religion.

And in all these aims Berea will be your best friend. Berea knows the difficulties with which you have to contend. Berea understands the problems which you have to solve. Berea is equipped to help you in every high endeavor. Many of you are our own students, and we are ready to adopt the rest. This is what our welcome means. You cannot only now but always find a bed and a table in Berea. You can send any time for a book from our library. Our extension department will send you a lecturer, our students returning to your county will help build up a sentiment in favor of progress. Berea, its glorious history, its world-wide supporters, its instructors in all departments, its friendship, its good-will, its God-speed are yours.

And gentlemen, we are almost all of us young men here to-day—under fifty. If we do our duty God will keep most of us alive for some twenty-five years—a quarter of a century. Within that time I believe it is God's will that we should see immense progress. Our log schoolhouses will be provided with stoves, and blackboards and maps. Our streams will be crossed by foot-bridges. In every home there shall be a shelf of books and some instrument of music. All the mountains shall go to school. And from the mountain scholars shall arise a great number of careful housewives, and intelligent farmers, and skillful mechanics, and upright magistrates, and faithful preachers and the mountain region shall be honored by some men who shall be truly great, and shall serve their country as nobly, if not as conspicuously, as Abraham Lincoln.

Will it be a solace to our declining years, gentlemen, to look at all these improvements, all this progress, and be able to say, "I was one who helped to bring these blessings to my people?"

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON X, FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 9.

Text of the Lesson, Acts viii, 3-17. Memory Verses, 3-5—Golden Text, Acts viii, 4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1902, by American Press Association.]  
3. "As for Saul, he made havoc of the church." The Revised Version says that he laid waste the church, but our Lord had said, "The gates of hell shall not prevail against it" (Matt. xvi, 18). So that this imprisonment of Christians and power of Saul and the authorities over them did not really hurt the church any more than the fiery furnace or the lions hurt Daniel and his friends.

4. "Therefore they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word." So the disciples could say to Saul and his company as Joseph said to his brethren, "Ye thought evil against me, but God meant it unto good to save much people alive" (Gen. i, 20). When we are persecuted and in the midst of trial, it seems very difficult to see any good in it, and not to see our persecutors, but faith sees only God and is quiet because He controls all people and all events. These scattered preachers of good tidings were not the apostles, but all except the apostles (verse 1), and they were just the Lord's messengers with the Lord's message (Hag. i, 13). If all believers now were ready to tell to others the love and grace of God, telling His salvation from day to day (Ps. lxxi, 15, 21), how soon the gospel might be preached to every creature!

5-8. "Then Philip went down to the city of Samaria and preached Christ unto them." Philip was the second of the seven who had been appointed to minister to the needy in things temporal, and now that Stephen had been so honored and promoted he is also honored as the Lord's messenger. If we are content to do the ordinary work of the daily life, the Lord will in His own time lead us into greater service. Very helpful words on this are found in 41 Sam. xv, 15; I Chron. xviii, 21. In verses 4, 12, 25 we get a good idea of the preaching of those days. They preached Christ; they preached the word of the Lord and the things concerning the kingdom of God. As Philip preached the Lord wrought with and through him, confirming the word with signs following (Mark xvi, 20), and, seeing the miracles and hearing the message, the people with one accord gave heed, and there was great joy in that city. Whether the message be the word of God, the word of the evangelist, or Christ is preached the Spirit works, and whenever Christ is truly received there follows joy and peace (Ps. xv, 13).

9, 10. The adversary who opposes God and exalts himself is always to the front ever since he slandered God to Eve in Eden. He is seen in the wilfulness and self assertion of Cain, in the endeavor of the Babel builders to make themselves a name and in all who oppose themselves to God and His truth from Cain to the one who shall exalt himself and magnify himself above every god, that he, as God, shall sit in the temple of God showing himself that he is God (Dan. xi, 36; II Thess. ii, 4). This Simon, like Theudas of chapter v, 36, was just one of the great host who magnify themselves and always find a following. As I write a man in Chicago, whom many follow and who seems to preach the gospel, has just given out that he is Elijah. And so it goes and will till Jesus comes.

11, 12. Bewitching people with sorcery might possibly describe many of the teachings of today which captivate such multitudes. A great following is not proof that the leader is right, nor are few followers necessarily an evidence that the leader is wrong.

13. "Simon himself believed also, was baptized, continued with Philip and wondered, beholding the miracles and signs." The power of God is able to break the hardest heart, and the fact that Simon was baptized and continued with Philip after he believed would seem to indicate a real conversion. The sequel in verses 18 to 24 may indicate, however, that Simon had not truly received the Lord Jesus, or they may mean that he was not right in the matter of the gift of the Spirit.

If he had no part in Christ, he certainly was not saved, but if Peter meant that he had no part in this gift of the Holy Spirit he was just in the condition in which most church members are, and it may have been in reference to serving God that his heart was not right. Simon the sorcerer is not a comfortable study. There is much of himself from first to last and little, if any, of Christ even after he believed. 14. "Now when the apostles which were at Jerusalem heard that Samaria had received the word of God, they sent unto them Peter and John." These two who are so prominent in the early chapters are still evidently the foremost among the apostles and specially honored by the others. Notice what it was the people of Samaria had received. They had received the word of God, and, like the Thessalonians, they doubtless received it, not as the word of men, but as it is in truth, the word of God, which of- fectually worketh in those who believe (I Thess. ii, 13). Our Lord Himself said to His Father on the night before His crucifixion, "I have given unto them the words which Thou gavest Me, and they have received them" (John xvii, 8). We give our Lord pleasure when we receive His word. It is to be received with meekness and then held fast and held forth (Jas. i, 21; Tit. i, 9; Phil. ii, 16).

15, 16. "Who, when they were come down, prayed for them that they might receive the Holy Ghost." They were somewhat like the apostles and other believers before Pentecost. They had believed, were baptized and had become children of God and temples of the Holy Ghost, but they had not been endowed with the power which all believers need to enable them to serve the living and true God. All who truly receive Christ are saved and have become children of God (John i, 12) and temples of the Holy Spirit, who dwells in every believer, but it is possible for such to be only babes and carnal (I Cor. vi, 19, 20; iii, 1, 2), and therefore the necessity of being filled with the Spirit and endowed with power to live the life of faithful testimony.

17. "Then laid they their hands on them, and they received the Holy Ghost." Having prayed (verse 15), they now with expectation lay hands on them, and the special gift of the Spirit is received. So also did Paul at Ephesus (chapter xix, 5, 6). Our Lord's words, "Ask, and it shall be given you, are in connection with these others, 'How much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask Him' (Luke xi, 9, 13).

## THE SCHOOL.

## GEMS FROM THE SUPERINTENDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The following are a few of the important thoughts dropped at the great conference described in another column of our paper:

SUPT. GARRETT, Owsley county: I propose to give my chief efforts to the more backward and needy parts of my county.

SUPT. LITERAL, Greenup county: A county superintendent must train and develop his backbone and be able to resist tears and threats.

SUPT. BROCK, Leslie county: A progressive teacher must get outside his own county, and find his way to some large school like Berea where he can measure himself by the best teachers from other parts.

PROF. ELIZA H. YOCUM, Berea: The Superintendent can make Teachers' Associations interesting and profitable by appointing certain teachers long in advance to make a special study of each branch, and be well prepared to speak upon it. Do not let the speeches be taken up by saying, "I did not know. I am not prepared."

PRES. FROST, Berea: The first condition of success is to increase the attendance—to actually get the mountain child to go to school. The success of every teacher should be judged by this—does he overcome obstacles, whatever they are, and get the children to school?

S. C. STEVENS, Manager of the School Journal: This Conference is the greatest step taken for the improvement of the schools of Eastern Kentucky. They are making progress in the western part of the State, and it is mainly due to their frequent conferences.

SUPT. MILLER, Estill county: The Superintendent must do more than simply what the law requires.

SUPT. ADAMS, Letcher county: The great thing is to increase the attendance, and the teacher must do it.

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## THE FARM.

## THE HOTBED.

At this season of the year one of the considerations is the hotbed. The hotbed is something that is old, so far as its use is concerned, and there has been but little improvement in that direction compared with progress in general on the farm. This is due, probably, to the fact that the hotbed costs but little, can be made of waste material and is frequently but a small affair. But the hotbed is an essential on farms where early vegetables are desired. It gives young plants an early start, protects from frost and prolongs the growing season. The hotbed may be of any size desired, but many persons make the bed to fit some kind of sash that can be used for the purpose, usually about three feet by six. A pit is dug, and a frame set in, enough of the frame being above the ground to shed water and admit the sunlight. If the pit is two feet deep, and the lower side of the frame ten inches above the ground, with the upper side fourteen inches high, the open or lower space facing the south or southeast, it should answer; but some gardeners do not adhere strictly to this depth, being governed by conditions and circumstances, the exposure, protection of buildings, dryness of soil, etc., being considered.

## UNIFORM HEAT.

Heat must be generated in the hotbed, and the heat must be uniform in temperature, derived at the lowest cost and with the least care. This is done by saving horse manure, free from straw or other litter, and using it for providing heat. If the manure is fresh it will sooner or later decompose, and is so doing heat is generated. Put the manure in the pit and trample it firmly, so as to exclude as much air as possible, for the more air the more heat, and it may not be desirable to have too much heat. Over the manure place rich dirt, sifted, to the depth of six inches, the top of the dirt to come to about six inches of the top of the lower side of the frame. Next bank around the outside of the frame with earth to the depth of the boards, trampling well, so as to protect against frost, and also to permit water from rains to flow away from the hotbed. If some well-rotted manure is mixed with the earth in the hotbed it will be of advantage, but such manure should be as fine as the dirt.

The handling of manure requires judgment, as success or failure depends upon a regular or irregular temperature in the hotbed. When saving the manure for the hotbed place it in a heap in the stable, allow it to heat, turning it over frequently, and observe its condition. If it heats too rapidly tread it down. It should not be allowed to heat too much.

When the manure is then put into the hotbed and the sash is in place the heat will begin. Let it remain for two or three days until the heat begins to subside, and when the temperature of the hotbed is about 80 to 90 degrees the seed may be sown. The object in allowing the manure to heat before it is put in the hotbed is to reduce the lumps and permit of better packing in the pit. Should the manure be so firmly trampled as to give off insufficient heat before the seed is sown moisten it with an ounce of stone lime, slaked, to which a quart of warm water is added. The lime will soon induce chemical action in the manure. After observing the hotbed for a few days, before sowing the seeds, the operator will have little or no difficulty in regulating the temperature.

## WHEN WARM DAYS COME.

On warm days the sash may be raised a little at first to cool the hotbed, giving more air as warm weather approaches and the condition of the young plants will permit. Cold water may also be used if the manure creates too much heat. An old carpet or any other covering may be placed over the sash at night to prevent loss of warmth. If water begins to collect on the under side of the sash it indicates that the temperature is too high, and fresh air should be admitted. Use tepid water for watering, and don't use too much, so as to saturate the bed. Sow the seeds in straight rows, labeling each variety, and pull out all young weeds or grass that may appear, as they often make more rapid growth than the desired plants and seriously interfere with their progress. As warmer weather comes the manure will be more or less exhausted or decomposed; and will then give off less warmth, but will be in excellent condition for supplying the plants, which will send their roots down into it for procuring food. The larger the plants the more water may be supplied, but this will depend somewhat on the temperature of the hotbed and the condition of the weather.

Don't cover the seeds more than half an inch, and if the plants are too thick do not hesitate to remove the surplus. Take advantage of every warm day to expose the plants to the outer air, so as to "harden" them as much as possible. Early cabbages and lettuce are hardy and can endure more exposure than tomatoes, egg-plants or peppers. Transplant the hardy kinds as soon as it can be done. Tomatoes may be transplanted to cold frames as the weather becomes milder. After the plants are removed from the hotbed spade it, mixing the manure and earth; add more rich earth, so as to fill it, and put a few tomato plants in the bed to grow, or sow a few melon seeds, if preferred, as the rich hotbed will give a good return if used in that manner after supplying early plants.

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## Edward Blake: College Student.

By Charles M. Sheldon.

Author of "In His Steps," "Malcom Kibb," "The Crucifixion of Philip Strong," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Copyright, 1900, in U. S. A., by Advance Publishing Co., Chicago.

It was a bright, frosty night, and they walked both ways. Edward as usual was silent until Freeda had asked a few questions.

"Are you working too hard, Ned?" "No, I don't think so. I feel well enough. I'm pegging away at the debate all my spare time. It comes off this week Friday, you know."

"You have worked very hard on it, haven't you? I do hope you will win it," said Freeda, who, in spite of her disappointment in Edward, that he had not made a decision during the evangelistic meetings just closed, still felt the deepest possible interest in her brother's success and was very enthusiastic in her praise of his scholarly abilities.

"I shall do my level best. Are the girls coming out to the debate?"

Edward asked because there had been in past years a noticeable lack of interest on the part of the girls in the annual debate.

"Are they? Why, they are coming over in a body. You don't seem to realize, Ned, that you are very popular at the ladies' ball."

"Am I?" Among Edward's really sterling good qualities was an absence of conceit. If he prided himself on his morality overmuch, he was at least free from that pride of intellectual attainments or physical attractions that distinguished a good many college students. He was not a ladies' man, as Willis always was, and so far he had no special friends among the girls except Freeda. He did not seem to care one way or the other. He was one out of a very few men in college who probably never looked over to the girls' side of the room during chapel. And in classroom he managed to have a seat at the end of the row as far from any girl as he could get. He did not dislike girls' company. He was simply indifferent.

"You ought to have heard the girls talk about your great football play at the last game on the home grounds," said Freeda, who felt a little vexed at Edward's silent indifference.

Edward laughed a little. "Some day I suppose I'll fall in love and be as big a fool as some of the other fellows. You'll have to take second place then. Unless," he added with a lightness of speech not characteristic of him, "unless you do the same thing, and then you won't care."

Freeda was silent, and Edward was afraid he had hurt her feelings in some way.

"Did I hurt you, Freeda?" he asked more as he used to speak when they were together on the farm.

"No, Ned," she replied softly, and they both walked on for some distance without talking.

"I have a little confession to make, Freeda," at last Edward spoke, his old habit of extreme truthfulness compelling him to the statement. "I've had to study on Sunday lately. I've been so busy I couldn't get my lectures any other way."

"Don't do it, Ned," Freeda urged after a moment, during which Edward had a conviction that his confession had affected her disagreeably.

"Don't you?"

"No, I don't believe in it."

"Nor Miss Seton, either?" asked Edward, a little ironically.

Ida Seton was a great friend of Freeda's and was rooming with her this term. "Yes, Ida studies once in awhile on Sundays," said Freeda reluctantly. "I can't make her see it the way I do."

"There's nothing very wicked about it," "No, but it's foolish. You don't gain anything by it in the long run."

"Then I don't see," answered Edward, with a growl, "why the professor gives it to us so heavy for. Fridays they give us a double dose, as if they expected us to study on Sunday. Ladd told me today that more than three-fourths of all the fellows have to study on Sunday."

"They think they have to, maybe. But they don't really have to. Beside, Ned, you know mother would not like it, and the president must be opposed to it."

"He's never said anything against it."

"No, but he may at any of his Friday talks. Tell me, Ned, if the president comes out against it, will you give it up?"

"I will if Miss Seton will," replied Edward, laughing.

"I'll tell her," replied Freeda quickly.

"No, don't do that," cried Edward, feeling alarmed at the idea.

"I shall, though. You've promised."

Freeda laughed, and all Edward's remonstrances, which lasted until they parted at the door of the hall, would not change her purpose.

"Oh, well, she won't give it up anyway," was Edward's parting shot as he left Freeda.

"I'll see about that," she replied, and she was silently determined that he should be made to keep his word if he had any influence over her roommate. It was perhaps a coincidence that the president chose for his Friday talk the very week the subject of how best to spend a Sunday in college, Edward and afterward charged Freeda and one or two other girls who felt as she did with having been to the president and urged him to speak on the subject. Freeda

did not deny that she had talked with the president on the matter, and the very next day after her talk with her brother; but she said she had not asked him to take the subject for one of his Friday talks. He had told her that for some time he had been intending to do so anyway.

The college listened with peculiar interest that day. Probably more than half of the entire student body was in the habit of more or less Sunday study.

The president spoke briefly of several good ways for a student to use the day, and then went on to give his reasons why Sunday study was not only unnecessary, but absolutely harmful in the long run:

"First.—First of all, you need one whole day in the week for complete change of programme. To keep right on studying seven days in a week is contrary to God's great law of change and rest.

"Second.—If you are in the habit of thinking that the Saturday study does not remain as fresh with you as the Sunday study, probably your method of study, especially of memorizing, is at fault. You need to memorize so as to retain the lesson for a longer period than simply one day.

"Third.—The Sunday study is apt to dull the mind instead of brighten it. Experience seems to prove the truth of this statement. The best students in my university were the men who rested on Sunday or at least did some work in connection with the day that gave them new ideas of other things outside of a regular college course. The college student who is interested in nothing but the books and studies of his college life will develop in a small way. He needs to give the religious life a chance at him, a full sweep unhindered by the books that have held his attention during the week.

"Fourth.—In some way a change of the weekday holiday from Saturday to Monday would be desirable. I am somewhat in favor of that plan, and in some colleges where it is adopted the results are excellent. But whether such a change is ever made at Hope or not the excuse that the student must study on Sunday because Saturday is his rightful play day does not hold good. It does not, because the students who manage to get their Monday lessons without studying on Sunday prove my statement. If it was an absolute necessity to study Sunday for any reason, then that necessity would be seen in the failure of those students who refuse to use Sunday for study. Monday failures in the classroom do not come from an absence of Sunday study. They come from other causes.

"Fifth.—We are here in this college for something in addition to the things we can find in the textbooks. Sunday comes to us for the purpose of giving us an opportunity to enrich our lives with meditation and rest and service. A college student will grow narrow and selfish unless he does something on Sunday that he does not do on other days. Teach a class somewhere in the church where you attend. Help some Christian cause that needs it. Use the day for building up tired physical and mental forces, but I beg of you do not use the day, even a small part of it, to study the college lessons. It is harmful to mind and body, and in the long run it will leave you poorer in spirit and in all those qualities that go to make a full grown man and woman."

Edward was busy that afternoon getting ready for the debate in the evening, and he did not have time to see Freeda and comment on the president's talk or ask her what Miss Seton was going to do. He went up to his room right after dinner and lay down for half an hour. Then he went over the whole debate carefully. He went down town and carried his papers and immediately after supper went to his room again, rested for a little while, dressed for the evening and then spent the time until he was expected at the chapel in rehearsing his speech. He was not afraid of forgetting it, and he thought he had no timidity before an audience. The only thing that gave him any trouble was the selection of the judges. Two of them were pronounced partisans in politics. He knew enough about the whole debate over the Philippine question to feel afraid that his side of the

debate would be contrary to the political views of these two men. Yet they had been selected as judges who would give an impartial decision, and Edward had enough magnanimity to give them credit for treating him fairly.

"I've done the best I could," he muttered as he finally blew out his lights and walked over to chapel hall. His pulses were beating high as he heard the college yells on the chapel steps. The crowd was coming up the hill, and from down town, as the interest in the debate was more than local, as he went in by the side door, where the speakers on programmes went up

stairs to the room back of the platform, he began to feel that strange dread of a crowd which nearly all public speakers at some time or other have felt. When he reached the room, some of this feeling had left him, but he was still under a tense excitement. Wilson was in the room, and the president, who was to preside, came up a moment after Edward. He said a few words of encouragement to both of them, and his hearty manner did both the young men good.

Then he led the way out upon the platform. The chapel was choked with a great crowd, one of the greatest ever known. As the president appeared, followed by the contestants, the college cheered. The girls had come in with small flags representing the rival societies. They had waved them, and the members of the societies tried to drown one another's voices in shouting for Wilson or Blake.

Edward was conscious of the crowd, and he saw Freeda's sympathetic face, with that of Miss Seton, looking up at him. The sight helped him. Somehow he associated Miss Seton's face with Freeda's, as if both girls were equally interested in his success. The president spoke a few words, stating the rules that were to govern the debate. He then introduced Wilson, the speaker on the affirmative of the question:

"Resolved, That the United States is justified in the present war in the Philippines."

Wilson rose and walked slowly forward. The great crowd was as still now as it had been noisy before, and the great debate had begun.

### CHAPTER VIII.

Wilson began his speech slowly and was evidently cool and determined. He had been in college two years longer than Edward and had had more training as a speaker. He had as a sophomore won the second prize for the best declamation in the annual contest and was considered the best all around speaker in the society that was rival, to the one in which Edward had his membership.

The arguments of Wilson were in brief that the United States was justified in carrying on the war in the Philippines, because the natives were the first to provoke the outbreak, because they were in reality rebels in that the islands belonged to the United States by purchase and the authority of our government was being defied; that to withdraw our troops would mean a condition of anarchy and result in more cruelty and loss of life than would result from the war; that in short the war was necessary before the United States could assert its control, inasmuch as the Tagalos did not represent the Filipinos as a race, but were only a small part of all the inhabitants, the majority of whom were willing to become subject to our authority. He closed with an appeal to all loyal Americans to uphold the flag and do all in their power to support the government in its efforts to end the war speedily and inaugurate a reign of peace and justice in the islands that had for so long a time been the victim of greed and priestcraft.

As Wilson closed very strongly, he received tremendous applause, that broke out again and again. The president rose to introduce Edward, but the applause continued, and he sat down again. The girls who were friends of Wilson's society waved their flags, while the girls who sided with Blake held theirs down over the seats. For five minutes the shouting and demonstration continued. Then the president went forward and introduced Edward for the negative, and the chapel suddenly became as still as it had been boisterous.

Edward felt his knees tremble as he went forward, and his tongue was dry and his hands cold. For a second or two he was horrified to find that he could not remember the very first sentence of his speech. He actually made a beginning a paragraph farther on. Then he stopped just long enough to make it seem either that he was very deliberate or that he was not quite sure. But his manner was naturally slow, and it is doubtful if any of the college people noticed anything strange.

Then he gathered himself together, and went on finely, doing his best, and gaining added interest in the argument as it developed.

He took the ground that war between nations is never justified, except when every other measure has been exhausted. He claimed that every measure had not been exhausted in the present war in the Philippines. He cited in support of his argument several witnesses from the seat of the war itself. He also called attention to several instances where more serious international disputes had been settled by arbitration. He then went on to quote quite largely from one of the members of the supreme court of the United States, who had come out in a speech against the war and had opposed the policy of colonial expansion.

"This eminent jurist has said: 'Again, a necessity of colonial possessions is an increase in our regular army, and the first increase proposed is from 30,000 to 100,000 men. It is a strange commentary that, at the close of the nineteenth century, the head of the most arbitrary government in the civilized world, the czar of the Russians, is inviting the nations of the world to a decrease in their arms, while this, the freest land, is proposing an increase in its. Yet such seems to be the imperative need if we enter upon the system of colonial expansion. We have lived and prospered for 123 years with a handful of regular troops. We have preserved peace at home, and have been respected abroad. Government by consent of the governed has little need of the soldier. So the world has come to believe, and so it is. Are we ready to forfeit this high position? Do we not endanger the very foundation principles of this government

when we make the blare of the bugles and the tramp of the armed battalion the music which is heard on every side and the inspiration which attracts the ambition of our youth?'

"If," continued Edward, as he finished the quotation, "we begin to war on a nation for conquest, what future do we anticipate for our country? To quote again from the same source, from this distinguished member of our highest court whose motives certainly cannot be impugned as selfish or partisan: 'My friends, two visions rise before me: One of a nation, growing in population, riches and strength, reaching out the strong hand to bring within its dominion weaker and distant races and lands; holding them by force for the rapid wealth they may bring—perhaps the occasional glory, success and sacrifice of war; a wondrously luxurious life into which the fortunate few shall enter; an accumulation of magnificence which, for a term, will charm and dazzle, and then the shadow of the awful question whether human nature has changed, and the old law, that history repeats itself, has lost its force; whether the ascending splendor of imperial power is to be followed by the descending gloom of luxury, decay and ruin. The other of a nation, where the spirit of the Pilgrim and the Huguenot remains the living and controlling force, devoting its energies to the development of the inexhaustible resources of its great continental territory; solving the problem of universal personal and political liberty, of a government by the consent of the governed, where no king, no class and no race rules, but each individual has equal voice and power in the control of all, where wealth comes only as the compensation for honest toil of hand or brain, where public service is private duty; a nation whose supreme value to the world lies not in its power but in its unflinching loyalty to the high ideals of its youth, its forever lifting its strong hand, not to govern, but only to protect, the weak; and thus the bright shining which brightens more and more into the fadeless eternal day."

"Brethren, Elial and Gerizim are before us. Might and right stand on either side, with their great appeals. 'Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide. In the strife of truth with falsehood for the good or evil side; Careless seems the great Avenger; history's pages but record but record not the doom of the unknown. One death grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the word. Truth forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne. Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown, Standeth God within the shadow keeping watch above his own."

"We see dimly in the present what is small and what is great. Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate. But the soul is still oracular, and amid the market's din, List the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic cave within: They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin."

"Paraphrasing in part the invocation which attends the opening of the supreme court, God save the United States of America and keep them from the road so often traveled by nations, of increasing territory, accumulating dominion, rapidly and easily acquired wealth, luxurious splendor, a growing separation between the poor and the rich, presaging decay and death, and may we always hear the solemn prayer of Abraham Lincoln borne upward to heaven from the consecrated field of Gettysburg upon the mighty volume of patriotic incense which ever rises from that sacred spot, that government of and by and for the people may never perish from the earth."

It was very still while Edward was presenting this part of his argument, for the quotation was from an address so recent that it was not generally known and so far as Edward knew it, had not been printed in any of the Raynor papers. One of the judges listened with a marked expression of surprise, as if he could hardly believe that a judge of the supreme court of the United States could be the author of the sentiments attributed to him in the address. [Address by Hon. David Brewer, associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, before the Liberal club, Buffalo, Feb. 16, 1899.]

There was no attempt, at any point in his speech, to break out into applause, as there had been in the case of Wilson. Even when Edward closed his description of the horrors of war in general, by quoting Willis' story of the battle and the death of the native Filipino and her baby, there was not the slightest indication that he had any sympathy from the audience. It was only when he finally closed and walked back to his seat, that the applause broke out, and apparently it was then fully as hearty and prolonged as that which followed Wilson's peroration.

In Wilson's rejoinder, he showed a slight hesitancy, similar to that which had marked Edward's beginning. Those who knew what he had prepared, said afterward that he left out a large part of what he intended to say, and extemporized to a great extent. However that may be, he spoke with considerable force and again provoked loud applause.

Edward closed the debate with a rebuttal that, in the opinion of a large part of the student body, was far stronger than his main argument and again divided the honors with Wilson, as far as applause was concerned.

And now came the most trying moment of the evening to the young contestants. The judges retired to make their decision, and while they were on the gleeful sang by request. When some one called for the old war song "O Cuba, the land that ought to be free!" it seemed to some of the audience that the sentiment provoked by it was in the nature of a prophecy, anticipating the decision of the judges against Edward. There was no doubt that, owing to the enthusiasm for the war, Edward had the unpopular side

of the question. And yet, more than one woman in the audience that night, thinking of her own child safe and warm in its bed at home, felt her eyes dim at the memory of Willis' picture, as Edward had drawn it from his letter. If these women had been the judges, it is possible that the verdict would have been very quickly reached.

The gleeful sang half a dozen selections, and still the judges did not appear. The classes began to stamp their feet and shout their class yells. Wilson and Edward, who had remained on the platform, were uncomfortably nervous, although neither of them showed it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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Beginning 3d Mo., Board 5.00 . . .	5.00	5.00
Gen'l Deposit returned . . .	1.00	1.00
Total Expense, 12 Weeks . . .	\$77.75	\$77.75

For those below A Grammar deduct the \$2 for books, and \$1 from incidental fee, making the total only \$84.75.

When four girls room together each saves \$1 on room, and \$2 or more on fuel, making the total only \$81.75, if classed below A Grammar.

Fuel is 50 cents more in Winter and 50 cents less in Spring term.

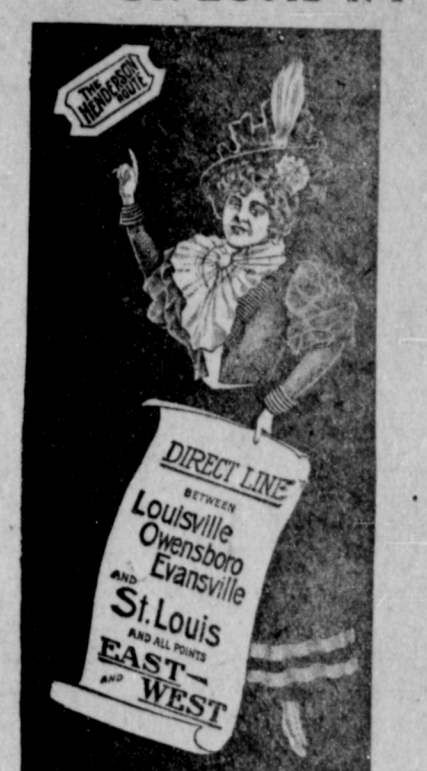
Two rooms for housekeeping, with stoves, etc., can usually be rented for \$1 to \$5 a term.

The price of a big calf, a little tan-bark, or a few home-spun best-covers, will give a term of school which will change one's whole life for the better!

### La Grippe Quickly Cured.

"In the winter of 1898 and 1899 I was taken down with a severe attack of what is called La Grippe," says F. L. Hewett, a prominent druggist of Winfield, Ill. "The only medicine I used was two bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It broke up the cold and stopped the coughing like magic, and I have never since been troubled with Grippe." Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended on to break up a severe cold and ward off any threatened attack of pneumonia. It is pleasant to take, too, which makes it the most desirable and one of the most popular in use for these ailments. For sale by S. E. WELCH, JR.

### LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS RY



### DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

BETWEEN

### Louisville and St. Louis

Parlor Cars on Day Trains. Pullman Buffet Sleepers on Night Trains.

For rates and further information, address

L. J. IRWIN, G. P. A., LOUISVILLE, KY.



## From an Investment Standpoint

life insurance is becoming more and more popular every day. One of the best propositions of this kind is the Three Per Cent Gold Endowment Bond of

## The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky

Look into it. Call or write for detailed information, with guaranteed results on your case.

J. C. BECK, Jr., Special Agent, State Bank and Trust Bldg., Richmond, Ky.

W. H. PORTER, District Agent, Berea Banking Company, Berea, Ky.

## BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Do not be deceived by those who advertise a \$60.00 Sewing Machine for \$20.00. This kind of a machine can be bought from us or any of our dealers from \$15.00 to \$18.00.

WE MAKE A VARIETY.

THE NEW HOME IS THE BEST. The Feed determines the strength or weakness of Sewing Machines. The Double Feed combined with other strong points makes the New Home the best Sewing Machine to buy.

Write for CIRCULARS showing the different styles of Sewing Machines we manufacture and prices before purchasing.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. 8 Union Sq., N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

FOR SALE BY

SISCO & CO., Nicholasville, Ky.

## THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY A. G. NORMAN & CO., CINCINNATI, Mar., 4.

CATTLE—Common.....	\$2.35 @	\$3.50
Butchers.....	4.00 @	5.60
Shippers.....	4.90 @	5.85
CALVES—Choice.....	5.00 @	5.50
Large Common.....	3.00 @	4.00
HOGS—Common.....	5.25 @	6.25
Fair, good light.....	5.60 @	6.00
Packing.....	6.35 @	6.50
SHEEP—Good to choice.....	4.25 @	5.00
Common to fair.....	2.50 @	4.15
LAMBS—Good to choice.....	5.75 @	6.15
Common to fair.....	4.75 @	5.65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	86 1/2 @	86 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed New.....	63 @	64
OATS—No. 2.....	46 1/2 @	47
RYE—No. 2.....	63 @	64
WINTER PATENT.....	3.80 @	4.10
Fancy.....	3.50 @	3.65
Family.....	3.00 @	3.30
MILL FEED.....	18.00 @	21.00
HAY—No. 1 Timothy.....	12.50 @	13.50
No. 2.....	11.50 @	11.75
No. 1 Clover.....	10.50 @	10.75
No. 2.....	8.50 @	9.00
POULTRY—		
Fryers per lb.....	11 @	11
Heavy hens.....	8 1/2 @	8 1/2
Roosters.....	9 @	9
Turkey hens.....	11 @	11
Tom's Turkeys.....	9 @	9
Ducks.....	10 @	10
Eggs—Fresh near by.....	25 @	25
Goose.....		
HIDES—Wet salted.....	6 1/2 @	7 1/2
No. 1 dry salt.....	9 @	10
Bull.....	5 1/2 @	6 1/2
Sheep skins.....	40 @	50
TALLOW—Prime city.....	6 @	6
Country.....	5 1/2 @	6 1/2
WOOL—Unwashed, medium combing.....	17 @	18
Washed long.....	22 @	23
Tub washed.....	22 @	23
FEATHERS—		
Geese, new nearly white.....	44 @	44
gray to average.....	38 @	42
Duck, colored to white.....	28 @	35
Chicken, white no quills.....	18 @	18
Turkey, body dry.....	12 @	15

'Tis Easy To Feel Good.

Countless thousands have found a blessing to the body in Dr. King's New Life Pills, which positively cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever, and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Purely vegetable; never gripe or weaken. Only 25c at all drug stores.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The robins are here and are mating. Easter flower bulbs are pushing up through the ground.

The mud on Chesnut Avenue is 'steen inches deep.

J. W. Chaney is with us again for a short time.

Elijah Logan is very ill at his home from consumption.

Dr. Cornelius is setting up a soda water fountain in his drugstore.

Brother Derthick is in Jackson county holding revival services.

Sam Deatherage has a sale of stock, farm utensils, etc., on March 12.

Mr. E. P. Fairchild and family returned from New York last Saturday.

Postmaster Hart is suffering from acute rheumatism, and so is ye editor.

Mr. A. S. Hill, after a brief absence in Cincinnati, has returned to Berea.

D. J. Pauley has moved from the Dodge cottage under the hill to the Green Gabbard property.

Mrs. Laura Chestnut, of Dory, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Robinson, is visiting her parents.

T. A. Robinson, W. H. Porter, D. N. Welch and A. T. Fish were in Richmond Tuesday night.

Mrs. Lucy Daniels, of Irvine, came on Monday for a visit to her two sons who are here in school.

Miss Helen Click, who has been at the Hospital for some weeks, is slowly recovering health.

Real estate bought or sold. Prompt attention; terms reasonable. J. W. HOSKINS, Berea, Ky.

Little Pauline Osborne, whom we mentioned last week as having been ill so long, is no better, but gradually growing weaker.

T. A. Robinson is fitting up a new, neat and convenient optical office at his stand in the Cornelius' drugstore on Main Street.

Miss Caroline Almy, who has been in the Hospital from neuritis, is improving; hopes to be able to go home next Monday.

Mrs. Jas. Willis, of near Wallace-ton, daughter of Lewis Johnson, was dangerously ill the early part of the week, but is now considered out of danger.

G. P. McDaniel, of Burning Springs, father of Ransom and Thomas McDaniel, former students at Berea, died suddenly on Friday last from a stroke of paralysis.

Mr. John Lake, of the State Y. M. C. A., and Mr. S. C. Stevens, business manager of the School Journal, of Lexington, were visitors to the Superintendents' Conference.

There is considerable excitement over reports of mad dogs in the community. If it results in the killing of five-fourths of the worthless curs around town, why, "so mote it be."

We are anxious for all our readers to have the copy of the "McKinley Memorial Address" delivered before Congress, Feb. 27, by Hon. J. Hay, Secretary of State. For two weeks our columns have been taken up by special matter so we will publish the address next week. It is worth reading and preserving.

The Baptist Church of Berea is entering upon a new era of life and progress since Dr. Compton's coming to the town. His efforts here met the approval of the Holy Spirit and the Lord God gave a mighty increase.

The Church now has 216 members, and all of them seem to be filled with a spirit of zeal and faithfulness. Last Sunday two more were received into the Church. In the afternoon a B. Y. P. U. was organized, with Bro. W. H. Porter, the cashier of the bank, as president; Miss Nannie Bales, vice-president; B. H. Gabbard, secretary; and Miss Fannie Allen for treasurer.

These are all noble workers, and we justly predict great good for their earnest efforts. The Church is out of debt and has put in a stove, organ, and fine baptistry.—Contributed.

## OUR COUNTY NEWS.

Dr. Silas Johnson, of Panola, has moved to Richmond.

E. W. Baker, of Wallace-ton, has been appointed a notary public.

J. O. Jones, of near Bear Wallow, has rented part of his fine peach farm to J. W. Hicks, of Richmond.

The wheat crop in Madison county is not seriously hurt by the winter weather.

The Southern Company's mills at Valley View are running again after a close down of several weeks.

Business on Monday last was fairly good in Richmond. County Court day is generally a busy one.

Richard Jones, of Silver Creek, who was stricken by paralysis recently, still lies in a precarious condition. There is but little hope of his recovery.

The Kentucky Register (Richmond) has changed from a 6 col. to 7 col. quarto. The paper is improving under the new management.

The post-office and the telephone exchange at Wallace-ton have been removed from the store building of C. C. McWhorter to the store of Botkins & Co.

The Methodists of Waco have offered the use of their church to the Baptists of Waco, whose church building was burnt recently. (This is as it should be.—Ed. Cit.)

The Baptist church at Waco, recently destroyed by fire, is to be replaced by a new building. Several hundred dollars are already secured, and work will probably be commenced at an early day.

Dr. Boen, of Kingston, who has had smallpox, is reported by his physicians as nearly well. The danger of infection seems to be small now. No one attending the case has been attacked by the disease.

The Richmond Clinician of Feb. 25 was a Trade Edition, composed of six pages. The business write ups were good and the paper was well printed. By the by, a stranger reading the Trade Edition will learn that Richmond has but one newspaper.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

#### SCAFFOLD CANE.

Owing to the condition of the roads and the rainy weather the Glee Club failed to come to our place on Tuesday night as advertised.—Miss Pearl Azbill, daughter of W. D. Azbill, is at this place attending Mrs. Laura Jones's private school.—Mr. Calahan, formerly of this place, now of Conway, has returned home from Knox county, where he has been seriously ill at his daughter's home.—Mr. Isaac Phillips, of near Wildie, died Feb. 28, 1902, and was buried in Scaffold Cane cemetery.—Mr. James Dalton, of Berea, was in Scaffold Cane Sunday evening.—Mr. Joe Bullen received a letter from his son, Eli Bullen, who left for Texas last week, reporting a pleasant trip down; also that it was snowing in Texas, which was quite a disappointment to Eli, who expected perpetual summer.

### GARRARD COUNTY.

#### MAUPINTOWN.

Recently, while fooling with a revolver, E. Whitlock, age 13, shot and killed her cousin Wm. Baker, age 16, son of George Baker.—Our Sunday-school was well attended last Sunday. We hope all our young people will join us.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Feb. 21, a daughter.—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bennett entertained Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Blythe last Sunday.—Rev. I. Miller missed his last appointment here.—Mrs. Isaac Watts is on the sick list.—Born, Thursday night, to Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Ray a daughter.

#### PAINT LICK.

Messrs. A. Faulker and G. W. Lackey were guests of Mrs. George Leavell Sunday.—Miss Jennie and Mr. James Lackey visited friends at Lancaster Sunday.—Mrs. Mitchell Floyd visited Mrs. Burton Tevis Sunday.—H. Beasley and brother have nearly completed Mr. Beasley's house.—Miss Emma Kennedy, of Lowell, who has been so long sick, is not expected to recover.

#### MIDDLEPORT, O.

Feb. 25, 1902.

Rev. A. W. Pullen, of Pittsburg, preached an interesting sermon at Mt. Moriah church Sunday night.—The late revival services conducted by Rev. A. Strauss were productive of much good. Eleven converts were baptized and seventeen persons were added to the Church.—Our has prospered under the pastorate of Brother Strauss. In the 5 months he has been with us 20 have been added to the membership and we have been blessed financially.—Our B. Y. P. U. has 40 members; our sewing circle, Mrs. Strauss, Pres., will reopen in the Spring.—We have 48 scholars in our Sunday-school.—Our young folks will have a social Thursday night for the benefit of the church.—Miss G. Sutton has been ill for a few days.—A series of services are in progress at the A. M. E. Church, conducted by Revs. Thomas and Rivals.—Rev. R. E. Brown, of Ironton, has been of great service in the recent revivals.—Sisters Rickman and Watkins are on the sick list.

### KNOX COUNTY.

#### HAMMOND.

Milton Jackson visited friends at Flatlick Thursday.—Robert Washam has a new stock of goods.—Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith are the happy parents of a new baby boy.—Preaching at Friendship last Saturday and Sunday.—Johnnie Jackson visited friends in Clay recently.—Measles and whooping cough are prevalent here.—Perry Green and Hugh Jackson were on Mill Creek Sunday.

### JACKSON COUNTY.

#### KIRBY KNOB.

Mr. Frank Hays visited his daughter, Mrs. Anna Hays, and friends here this week.—W. J. Daugherty and wife were suddenly called to the bedside of their son Robert, who has been attending a dental college at Louisville.—Sheridan Baker is at home early for vacation because of ill health.—Jason Hudson has been ill for sometime with fever.—G. W. Parsons has been here surveying land.—Mr. and Mrs. Mehaffey were visiting their uncle Isaac Dean last week.

### MASON COUNTY.

#### MAYSVILLE.

Thomas Warder, who had his leg broken, while coasting recently, was getting along nicely at last account.—Mr. Edward Wilson and wife have bought a house on Sixth Street.—Mrs. Anna Wilson recently visited her daughter, Frankie, who is attending Wilberforce College. She reports her as having good health and doing nicely in school.—Rev. G. W. Porter preached an able sermon at the Bethel Baptist church Sunday morning.—Courtney Counter, of Dayton, O., is visiting friends at this place.—Mrs. Settina Jackson and husband are rejoicing over the arrival of a fine baby girl at their home.—Mrs. Molly Nelson continues ill at her home in the East End.—Mrs. Lillie Randolph, of East Fourth Street, who has been very ill, is much better at this writing.—The river has greatly overflowed its banks at this place, and a great influx of water is anticipated.—Public rhetorical, which were held at the school building in commemoration of George Washington, were very good.—Mrs. Eliza Gibbs, of Grave Alley, is indisposed.—Miss Ida Overstreet, who has been sick, is able to be out again.

### MADISON COUNTY.

#### PEYTONTOWN.

Miss Lucy Martin spent several days with friends in Richmond last week.—Miss Lucy Turner, Mrs. Kittie Watts and Mrs. F. E. Campbell spent Saturday with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel West.—Rev. R. H. Munday passed through here Saturday on his way to his Sunday appointment at Flat Woods.—Rev. I. Miller is at Lancaster assisting his son, Rev. J. B. Miller, in revival services.—We had a good Sunday-school last Sunday.—The addresses to our Sunday-school by Mrs. Eliza White, Miss Mary V. White and others were splendid and much appreciated.—Rev. S. Watts's sermon on last Sunday was excellent and very instructive.—John B. Miller, of Richmond, and Dan Miller, of Maupintown, were here on business Saturday night.—J. L. Francis, of Richmond, paid us a business call last week.

#### OBITUARY.

DIED.—On Feb. 18, 1902, at 2.30 p. m., at her home in Richmond, Ky., Mrs. Mary Luketta Fowler, only child of Mrs. E. A. Anderson, of Peoria, Kansas. Deceased was born near Berea, Ky., March 5, 1876; was a student at Berea College '94 and '95; was baptized and united with the Glade Church in '95; was married to I. F. Parsons Oct. 31, 1895, and became a widow May 1, 1897. In 1898 Mrs. Parsons married W. B. Fowler, living happily with him to the day of her death. A husband, two little children and her mother mourn their loss.

## FOR SALE.

### A Fine opening for a Live Sawmill Man.

One twenty (20) horse Lane & Bodley double sawmill, engine and outfit in excellent condition and practically new, with edger and cutoff saws complete. The capacity of the mill is from 8,000 to 15,000 feet a day. The mill is on Clear Creek, Rockcastle county, and is set to a fine body of timber of 300,000 to 500,000 feet.

Reason for wishing to sell is poor health of the owners.

For price and terms apply to H. BLAZER & CO., Conway, Ky.

#### How to Cure the Grip.

Remain quietly at home and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed and a quick recovery is sure to follow. That remedy counteracts any tendency of the grip to result in pneumonia, which is really the only serious danger. Among the tens of thousands who have used it for the grip, not one case has ever been reported that did not recover. For sale by S. E. WELCH, JR.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

### TO THE READERS AND SUBSCRIBERS OF THE CITIZEN.

From the 12th of September, 1900, the date of the first issue of THE CITIZEN under my management up to the present, I have had a direct business interest in this newspaper. On Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1902, Berea College sold to me "the weekly newspaper published for more than two years past under the name of THE CITIZEN. This sale includes the subscription list and good-will of said CITIZEN, together with the files, books and papers, desk and office furniture." The words within quotation marks in the preceding paragraph are taken verbatim from the "bill of sale" made to and held by me.

The policy of THE CITIZEN will be the same as heretofore; it will be "devoted to the interests of the home, farm and school;" its mission is to bring nothing but good to all. Thanking you for past support, and relying upon you for patronage and help for the future, I am

Faithfully your servant,  
John Dodwell,  
Publisher and Editor.

#### He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters and 1 1/2 boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was sound and well as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. Only 50 cents.

#### Job Could Not Have Stood It

If he'd had Itching Piles. They're terribly annoying; but Bucklen's Arnica Salve will cure the worst case of piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For Injuries, Pains or Bodily Eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25c a box. Cure guaranteed.

### GOOD ROADS ARGUMENT.

#### Free Mail Delivery to Cense Where Highways are Neglected.

The postoffice department is trying to use the rural free delivery experiment as an argument in favor of good roads, and where the experiment has failed to improve the bad roads along the routes the service will have to be abandoned.

The department has gone over the records to see how many routes were interrupted by the condition of the roads last spring and has sent out notices that unless the roads are improved to prevent similar interruption this spring those routes will have to be abandoned. The records show that a great many routes were interrupted from one to seven days last spring.

There were 40 of these routes in Iowa, 12 in Illinois, 10 in Wisconsin and a less number in other western and southern states. The record against Iowa is not so bad as it seems because that state has a great many more rural free delivery routes than any other state, and, like Illinois, the state suffers at times from bad roads which cannot be improved.

The department admits that it will have to give some consideration to the difficulty in building roads in Iowa and Illinois, where the depth of the soil makes it almost impossible to construct roads that will be passable at all seasons of the year. It is admitted that there are routes in Illinois and Iowa where everything possible has been done to make good roads, and they have excellent roads for the greater part of the year, but during the spring freshets these may be impassable for a few days.

The order is meant to apply to those routes where the people are indifferent to the condition of the roads and have allowed them to become impassable through neglect. The inspectors will report on the routes that are interrupted this spring, and where the interruption is due to neglect of the roads they will be abandoned. Where the interruption is due to conditions which cannot be overcome the department will make allowances and continue the service.

But the department regards rural free delivery as an argument and an inducement to build good roads, and wherever the people are indifferent to the advantages of the service the department holds that the experiment is a failure. The demand for rural free delivery is greater than the department can meet with the appropriation by congress, and it will favor those communities which show most appreciation by building roads over which the government can send mails with the least possible interruption.

## THE SALOON DOOMED.

### Optimistic Words From the National Temperance Society.

From the annual report of the National Temperance society for 1901 the following is culled:

The fact is the saloon is doomed. Twentieth century civilization will not tolerate it long. Already the saloon is becoming year by year more generally recognized by the American people and their highest courts as an immoral institution and a political plague spot. The time may be far off, but it is coming, when the retail liquor business in the form of the saloon will be declared by the courts to be immoral, contrary to the public peace and welfare, a breeding place of vice and vagrancy, a rendezvous for the evil disposed and the foes generally of good government.

This is why, when Galveston was swept by the fearful onslaught of wind and wave and the city lay desolate, the authorities issued an order to close the saloons. This is why the local authorities at Shenandoah, Pa., when an outbreak was threatened in that quarter between the soldiers and the striking miners, issued the order, "Close the saloons"—not the churches, not the schools, not the shoe shops, not dry good stores, none of these, but only the saloons. These authorities looked upon the saloon as a natural breeder of crime, violence and disorder, and the day is coming when the highest court of the land will declare that legislatures have no right or power to license such a business.

During the past year there has been a notable advance in the attitude of business firms as to the use of intoxicants on the part of employees. Never was there so strong a business instinct among large employers that sobriety is absolutely necessary and must be insisted upon.

The time is coming when the only opening for the ambitious man who drinks will be in politics. It is rapidly becoming so now. Private employers dare not trust their business to the man who drinks. Great corporations dare not. He is not wanted on the railroads. The steamship lines have cast him out, and, as for banks, they will have none of him. Only the people, long suffering and generous, remain as his resource. For this reason municipal government is his specialty, and while this patience of the people lasts our cities will breed scandals as naturally as our swamps breed malaria.

## NATURE OF BEER.

### Answer to Those Who Term It a Temperance Beverage.

The beer question has become a very important factor of the temperance problem. Beer is by many advocated as a sort of compromise between whisky and water. Both whisky and beer are, however, obnoxious. The essential difference between them is one of quantities. Beer contains relatively a large percentage of water and a small percentage of alcohol, whisky less water and more alcohol. Because both contain alcohol as a common ingredient both are therefore as beverages to be avoided. It is for the alcohol that it contains that beer is consumed. With that eliminated not one would care for the insipid stuff, says W. S. Haiselarth in Christian Work.

In their publications and conventions the brewers are wont to lay great stress upon beer as a "temperance" beverage. The fact is, however, attested both by common observation and by judicial decision that beer is intoxicating. That it not only does not lessen but tends to increase the consumption of the stronger liquors is demonstrated alike by the records of the internal revenue department and by the concurrent testimony of many victims of inebriety. It is a fact noted by medical experts who have made a specialty of the treatment of alcoholism in inebriate asylums and hospitals that not only is beer intoxicating, but that it produces the worst form of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity.

The fact is the use of beer as a pretended temperance beverage is a delusion and a snare. It is the first step to indulgence in stronger liquors. Thousands who are beginning the use of stimulants with beer would never think of commencing such use with whisky. But by indulgence in beer, when natural thirst is excited by either mental or bodily exercise or a combination of both, many begin to feel and appreciate the alcoholic stimulant it contains and finally long for a less diluted medium of such stimulant and which is more rapid and potent in its effects.

#### John Burns on Saloon Keepers.

John Burns, the famous English labor leader and the champion of labor in the British parliament, is upon record as having recently made a startling statement concerning the relation of saloons to the progress of municipal improvements designed to better the condition of workingmen at Battersea, England, Battersea being the borough from which Mr. Burns is a representative in parliament. The following is the statement: "Bear this in mind: In everything that we have undertaken we have had the persistent and malignant opposition of the saloon keepers."

#### Secret of the Turk's Strength.

The wonderful physical vitality of the Turkish race is due to the universal abstinence of the common people. Alcohol is not touched by the peasants, soldiers, merchants or members of the learned professions.

#### The "Spirit" of Mobs.

Let there be an entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks throughout the country during the period of a single generation, and a mob would be as impossible as combustion without oxygen.—Horace Mann.